

UNIT 15

Building & Engineering

Vocabulary:

rays	أشعة	sculptor	نحات / مثال
commuter	شخص يسافر الي ومن العمل	diameter	قُطر
engineering	الهندسة / هندسي	investment	الاستثمار
massive	هائل / ضخمة	base	قاعدة
carve	ينحت	cliff	الجُرف / منحدر صخري شاهق
illuminate	يضيء / ينير	monument	أثر
(be) positioned	يوضع في مكان معين	raise	يرفع / يربى
tunnel	نفق	underground	مترو الأنفاق
regularly	بانتظام	tunneling	شق الأنفاق
drilling machine	ماكينة الحفر	engineering project	مشروع هندسي
invest	يستثمر	investor	مستثمر
deduce	يستنتج	deduction	استنتاج
storm	عاصفة	temple	معبد
structure	بناء	the rising sun	الشمس المشرقة
the Nile Valley	وادي النيل	flood	فيضان / فيض
statue	تمثال	weigh	يُزن
weight	وزن / ثقل	concrete	خرسانة
combination	خليط / مزيج	attack	هجوم / يهاجم
attempt	يحاول / محاولة	tonne	طن
emperor	امبراطور	empire	إمبراطورية
the Great wall of China	سور الصين العظيم	eventually	أخيرا / في نهاية المطاف
iron bridge	جسر حديدي	design bridges	يصمم الجسور أو الكباري
shut	يُغلق	pharaoh	فرعون
pharaonic	فرعوني	steel	الصلب
palace	قصر	plan	خطة
plain	واضح / سهل / أرض منبسطة	obstacle	عقبة
phenomenon	ظاهرة	phenomena	ظواهر
privatization	الخصخصة	creativity	الخلق والابتكار

steep	شديد الانحدار	lift	يرفع
settlements	مستوطنات / قري صغيرة	natural disasters	كوارث طبيعية
historical buildings	مباني تاريخية	maintain	يصون / يحافظ علي
the Suez Canal	قناة السويس	the Indian Ocean	المحيط الهندي
the Mediterranean Sea	البحر المتوسط	surely	بالتأكيد
spectacular views	مناظر رائعة	cable car	عربة قطار هوائية
sculpture	تمثال	work manually	يعمل بطريقة يدوية
slaves	عبيد	convince = persuade	يقتنع
agricultural	زراعي	commercial	تجاري
industrial	صناعي	unemployment	البطالة
slogan	شعار	prosperity	الازدهار / الرخاء الاقتصادي
capital	رأس المال	welfare	رفاهية / صالح

Words and their antonyms:

ancient	قديم	modern	حديث
catch (the train)	يلحق بـ	miss (the train)	يفوته
forget	ينسي	remember	يتذكر
hesitant	متردد	confident	واثق
build	يبني	demolish	يهدم
massive	هائل	tiny	ضئيل الحجم
maximum	أقصى / الحد الأقصى	minimum	أدنى / الحد الأدنى
raise	يرفع	lower	يخفض
illuminate	يضيء	darken	يُظلم
different	مختلف	the same	نفس الشيء
merits	مزايا	demerits	عيوب
save	يوفر	waste	يبدد

Prepositions and Expression:

get to	يصل إلى	be proud of	فخور بـ
take pride in	يفخر بـ	be made out of	مصنوع من
cut into rock	يحفر في الصخر	be attached to	متصل بـ
reach a length of	يصل طوله الي	ride on a horse	يركب حصان
a journey on the underground	رحلة بالمترو	attractive to	جذاب لـ
connect .. with	يوصل .. بـ/يرتبط بـ	in the same position	في نفس المكان أو الموقع
cut into pieces	يقطع إلى قطع صغيرة	divide .. into	يقسم إلى
save them a lot of money	يوفر لهم كثير من المال	with a diameter of	بقطر يبلغ
cut into a particular shape	يقطع في شكل معين	light up	ينير / يضيء
provide water for agriculture	يوفر الماء للزراعة	force ... to	يجبر .. علي
accessible to	متاح لـ	related to	مرتبط بـ
keep the attackers out	يُبعد المهاجمين	end of the line	نهاية خط (المترو)

Irregular Verbs:

sweep/swept/swept	يكنس	teach/taught/taught	يعلم
swim/swam/swum	يعوم / يسبح	tell/told/told	يخبر
take/took/taken	يأخذ	throw/threw/thrown	يرمي
tear/tore/torn	يمزق	undergo/underwent /undergone	يتحمل / يقاسي يخضع لـ / يجتاز
think/thought/thought	يفكر	undertake/undertook /undertaken	يقوم بـ

Derivatives:

Verb	Noun	Adjective
commute يسافر من والي العمل	commuter مسافر	
tour يقوم بجولة سياحية	tourism السياحة	tourist / touristic سياحي
	tourist سائح	
deduce يستنتج	deduction استنتاج	deductive استنتاجي
Consider يعتبر	consideration اعتبار	considerate مراعي لشعور الآخرين
		considerable جدير بالاعتبار/كبير
illuminate يضيء	illumination إضاءة	illuminating مضيء
Invest يستثمر	Investment الاستثمار	
	Investor مستثمر	

tunnel	يحفر نفق	tunnel	نفق	
emit	يطلق/ينبعث منه	emission	انبعاث	
decide	يقرر	decision	قرار	decisive حاسم
combine	يمزج	combination	مزيغ/خليط	combined مشترك/موحد
solve	يحل	solution	حل	
complete	يكمل	completion	إكمال	complete كامل

Collocations and Vocab for Translation

a massive project	مشروع هائل	a work of engineering	عمل هندسي
geographical location	موقع جغرافي	building site	موقع البناء
building materials	مواد بناء	building construction	إنشاء المباني
The Seven Wonders of the World	عجائب الدنيا السبع	road construction	إنشاء الطرق
environmental pollution	التلوث البيئي	ultraviolet rays	الأشعة فوق البنفسجية
infrared rays	الأشعة تحت الحمراء	investment opportunities	فرص الاستثمار
encourage investments	يشجع الاستثمارات	foreign investment	الاستثمار الأجنبي
massive efforts	جهود هائلة	remove obstacles	يزيل العقبات
make a plan	يضع خطة	dominate the headlines	تتصدر عناوين الأخبار

Definitions:

emission	Gas, heat etc. that is sent out
ray	A narrow beam of light from the sun
investment	something that you buy or pay for because it will be valuable or useful later
Power cut	When electricity suddenly stops
carve	to cut stone or wood into a particular shape
cliff	a high steep rock or piece of land
illuminate	to make light shine on something
base (n)	A hard surface on which other things can be built
position (v)	put something or someone in a place
solar panel	Equipment that changes the sun's light into electricity

commuter	Someone who regularly travels to work
concrete	Something used for building that is made by mixing sand, water and small stones
consider	Think of someone or something in a particular way
diameter	A line that goes from one side of a circle to the other and passes through the centre
drill (v)	Make a hole in something hard with a machine
massive	Very big
tunnel (n/v)	A long hole in the ground for cars or trains to go through

The Listening Text

Tourist : Excuse me, could you tell me the best way to get to the city centre, please?

man : Yes, the quickest way from here is to take an underground train.

Tourist : I didn't know Cairo had underground trains.

man : Yes, it was the first underground railway system in Africa and the Middle East. I know this because I work on it as an engineer.

Tourist : Is it new?

man : No, but it's a lot newer than the London or Paris systems. For example, London's underground opened in 1863. Steam trains used to run on it!

Tourist : It couldn't have been very nice travelling in a tunnel full of steam!

man : That's right. The first line here in Cairo opened in 1987. It's about 44 kilometres long and goes from Helwan, in the south of Cairo, to New El Marg in the northeast.

Tourist : Really? That really must have made travelling around Cairo easier, especially for commuters.

man : It certainly has. The underground system carries nearly two million people every day.

Tourist : Is it expensive?

man : Not really. I think it might have been cheaper in the past, but journeys cost the same whether you travel between two stations or go from one end of the line to the other. It is certainly cheaper than London's underground system. The cheapest ticket in London is about 70 Egyptian pounds! It's not so expensive.

Tourist : That's fantastic! It must have improved their journeys to work.

man : It has.

Tourist : So how many lines are there in the system?

man : There are three at the moment, but there are plans for six lines. Line two goes from Shobra to El Monib. It goes under the Nile.

Tourist : Really? That's amazing! **Tunnelling** under the Nile can't have been easy.

man : They used a **massive** drilling machine called Nefertiti. It dug a tunnel with a **diameter** of over eight metres.

Tourist : Is there a line to the airport?

man : No, not yet- that'll be line three. Some of that line is open already.

Tourist : The whole thing sounds like a massive engineering project. It can't have been cheap.

man : No, it wasn't, but we're very proud of it, and it's considered to be one of the most modern underground systems in the world. And, of course, it's an **investment** in Egypt's future as a centre for tourism and business.

Tourist : When will it be finished?

man : I'm not sure, but there might be six lines when the project is finished.

Tourist : It seems like a great system. I should have used it before.

Read the following passage carefully:

Building and engineering

There are some amazing works of engineering around the world, both ancient and modern. Abu Simbel is the site of two temples which were **carved** into a **cliff** in about 1250 BCE. The larger temple was **positioned** so that at certain times of the year, the rays of the rising sun would **illuminate** the temple's statues.

In 1954, the government decided to build the Aswan High Dam. This meant that the Nile Valley would be flooded and that Abu Simbel itself would be under water, so plans were made to rescue it. The massive statues were cut into pieces and raised over 60 metres up the cliff, where they were attached to a **concrete base**. Today, the temples, which were re-opened in 1968, are an amazing combination of ancient and modern engineering.

Many years after the building of Abu Simbel, China had a different problem which was solved by another great engineering project. Enemies were attacking the rich towns of northern China. The emperor decided to keep the attackers out, so work on the Great Wall of China began in 220 BCE. Eventually, the 6,400 kilometre-long wall became the longest structure ever built. It can't have been easy because it was all made without machines.

One of the most important modern engineering projects took place in 2014 in South Africa. Until recently, the country often had problems with its electricity and there were often **power cuts**, which can't have been easy for a lot of people. For this reason, the Jasper Solar Energy Project was completed near the city of Kimberley. This is now one of the largest **solar power stations** in Africa. It has 325,360 **solar panels** which produce enough energy for p to 80,000 homes, but with zero **emissions**.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The temples of Abu Simbel were (built from large pieces of stone – made out of mud bricks – cut into rock – brought from another place).
- 2- Today, the temples of Abu Simbel are (in the same position – higher than they used to be – under water – lower than they used to be).
- 3- The Chinese built the Great Wall to (stop enemies attacking – stop people escaping from China – give work to Chinese people – attract tourists to China).
- 4- What is special about the Great Wall is that it (is the widest Wall in the world – is the oldest structure built by man – took thousand of years to build – is the longest structure built by man).
- 5- The Jasper Solar Energy Project produces (a lot of pollution – solar panels – power cut – no pollution at all).
- 6- It can't have been easy to build the Great Wall because (it was all made without machines – it cost a lot of money – they didn't have enough workers – the weather was too cold).

Answer the following questions:

- 7- What do the temples at Abu Simbel, the Great Wall of China and solar power stations in South Africa have in common?
- 8- What does the underlined word "it" refer to?
- 9- When do the rays of the rising sun illuminate the statues of Abu Simbel?
- 10- Find words in the passage which mean:
 - a) not long ago
 - b) after a long time or after a lot of things have happened

Language Notes:

♣ **commute** from .. to .. / **commute** between .. and ... يسافر يوميا من وإلى مكان العمل

♣ **travel** يسافر أو السفر عموما

- John **commutes** to Cairo every day.
- There has been a major increase in air **travel** during the last twenty years.

♦ **Remind someone to do something / Remind someone of something** يذكر شخص بشيء

• **Remember** = يتذكر ♦ **remember about** يتذكر عن

- I can't **remember** her name. يتذكر
- Please, **remind** me **to** bring my camera.
- He **reminded** me **of** my promise. • **Remember me to your family.** بلغ تحياتي إلى الأسرة

♦ **Compare ..to** يُشبه شيء بآخر

- Poets often **compare** sleep **to** death.

♦ **Compare ..with** يقارن شيء بشيء آخر من نفس النوع

- The police **compared** the suspect's fingerprints **with** those found at the crime scene.

♦ **Compared to/with** بالمقارنة بـ

- **Compared to** our small flat, Bill's house seemed like a palace.

♦ **in comparison (with/to something)**

- **In comparison to/with** other video games, this one isn't very exciting.

♦ **excuse= forgive someone for doing something** يعذر

- I'll **excuse** you this time, but don't be late again.
- Please **excuse** my bad handwriting.
- Please **excuse** me **for** being so late today.

♦ **استخدم excuse me في عدة حالات:**

1- عندما نريد أن نوجه سؤالاً إلى شخص:

- **Excuse me**, can you tell me the way to the museum, please?

2- عندما نخبر شخص أننا نريد مغادرة مكان:

- **Excuse me** a moment. I'll be right back.

3- عندما لا نتفق مع شخص بطريقة مهذبة:

- **Excuse me**, but I don't think that's the right answer.

♦ لاحظ استخدام الاسم بعد حرف الجر in فيما يلي

3 metres in height

5 inches in length

5 centimetres in depth

♦ وفى حالة عدم وجود حرف جر نستخدم الصفة

3 metres high

5 inches long

5 centimetres deep

♦ الكلمات south/east/west/north تستخدم كصفات وأسماء وأحوال حسب الجملة:

- They lived in a small town in the south.
- He's currently teaching in South London.
- The birds fly north in summer.

♦ لاحظ أننا لا نستخدم the قبل الصفات northern/ southern / western / eastern إذا جاء بعدها المكان مباشرة:

- Alexandria is located in northern Egypt. = in the north of Egypt
- She lives in the northern part of the city. لاحظ هذه الجملة

♦ لاحظ الاختصارات الآتية :

- ♦ BCE = Before the Christian Era = BC (Before Christ) (قبل الميلاد)
- ♦ CE =Common Era / the Christian Era = AD (Anno Domini) بعد الميلاد

♦ Ever + PP. = that have (has) ever been + PP

- The Great Wall of China is the longest structure ever built.
= It is the longest structure that has ever been built.
- It's the largest picture ever painted.
= It is the largest picture that has ever been painted.

Words often confused:

♦ illuminate يضيء / ينير

♦ eliminate يمحو / يزيل / يستبعد / يهزم

- The streets were illuminated with coloured lights.
- Our team was eliminated in the first round.
- We should try to eliminate illiteracy in Egypt.

♦ Size حجم

♦ Diameter قطر

- I was amazed at the size of their garden.
- The diameter of the Earth is about 13,000 km.

- **Listen to** يستمع أو يصغي بانتباه
- **Hear** يسمع بدون قصد

- ◆ He **listened to** the news on the radio.
- ◆ She **heard** some noise outside.
- ◆ Raise your voice, please. I can't **hear** you.

- **Cost** يكف
- **Pay** يدفع
- **Charge** يفرض أو يطلب ثمنا

- How much does a house like that **cost** in America?
- Can I **pay** by credit card?
- The restaurant **charged** us 40 pounds for the meal.

- **historic** تعني أن الشيء له أهمية في تاريخ شعب أو دولة

- **historical** تعني أن الشيء أو الحدث قديم جدا / أو مرتبط بدراسة التاريخ
وبما أن الآثار والمباني التاريخية قديمة جدا وفي نفس الوقت لها أهميتها التاريخية والثقافية،
لذا نستخدم معها **historic** أو **historical** وكذلك الأمر بالنسبة للأحداث
أما إذا كان الحدث الهام تم مؤخرا فنستخدم **historic**

Historic/historical monuments/buildings in Egypt attract millions of tourists every year.

وإذا كنا نتحدث عن شيء له علاقة بدراسة التاريخ مثل كتاب /
فيلم/مسرحية/دراسات/أبحاث/وثائق/رواية أو شخصية حقيقية كانت موجودة في الماضي
، نستخدم **historical** فقط

Historical novel/play/studies/research/documents/character

- **Historical/Historic monuments** are sometimes threatened by new engineering or building projects.
- How do you think that we should protect **historic/historical places**?
- It's wonderful to see so many people here on this **historic occasion**.
- She returned safely from her **historic flight** into space.
- The court made **a historic decision last week**.

Consider (to be) يعتبر **consider that + sentence**

- He is **considered (to be)** the best Egyptian footballer.
- She **considers that** she has done enough to help them.

Regard as: يعتبر

- Her parents always **regarded** her **as** the smartest of their children.

Base قاعدة

Today, the lines engraved in bronze on the base of the Statue of Liberty are almost as well-known as the statue itself.

Basis أساس

This agenda will form the basis of our next meeting.

Exercises on Vocabulary and Language Notes:

- 1- Every morning, we can see the sun (insulting – eliminating – humiliating – illuminating) the temple.
- 2- Some of the building projects in China are (possessive – decisive – massive – explosive).
- 3- There used to be a bridge made of wood, but the new bridge is made of (concrete – conceit – deceit – straight).
- 4- I like it in the morning when the first (rays – displays – trays – sprays) of sunshine come into my room.
- 5- During the storm, there was a power (shut – cut – input – output) and all the lights went out.
- 6- Many people worry about the (sessions – emissions – missions – pressures) from cars, which can pollute the air.
- 7- Steam trains used to (jump – stay – run-walk) on the London underground.
- 8- The best way to the coast is to take the (drill – hall – hole – tunnel) through the mountains.
- 9- To make the tunnel through the mountain, machines first have to (drill – fill – still – bill) a big hole.
- 10- The guidebook said that the Khan el-Khalili is (considered – continued – regarded – remained) to be one of the most exciting markets in Egypt.
- 11- The factory plans to (resist – arrest – invest – detest) in new computers.
- 12- The rock was cut (into – with – of – at) a rectangular shape. علي شكل مستطيل
- 13- The quickest way to get to the city centre is to (come – do – travel – take) an underground train.
- 14- Some people (communicate – commute – complain – compete) long distances while others work close to home.
- 15- A journey on the underground (costs – pays – gives – makes) 5 pounds.
- 16- People can (keep – waste – save – develop) money by travelling on the underground.
- 17- The ancient temple's (massive – active – alive – alternative) stone pillars had begun to crumble ينهار .
- 18- The first line of the Paris Metro system (started – opened – destroyed – made) in 1900.
- 19- My father studied (engineer – engineers – engineered – engineering) at university and has designed many important bridges.
- 20- Education is a/an (investment – wish – desire – demand) in the future of a country and its young people.
- 21- Nearly four million (competitors – commuters – contractors – conductors) travel to and from London every day.
- 22- The Great Wall of China was a/an (investment – conservative – contemporary – massive) project which took hundreds of years to complete.

- 23-That tunnel has a (size – diameter – weight – price) of 7 metres.
- 24-The height of the (street – stiff – staff – cliff) is 25 metres.
- 25-The artist (harvested – carved – curved – starved) the sculpture from a massive piece of stone.
- 26-At night, bright lights always (illuminate – eliminate – contaminate – originate) the front of the palace.
- 27-If you want to ask the teacher a question, you should (rise – arouse – rise – raise) your hand.
- 28-The Sphinx is (postponed – possessed – preceded – positioned) near the Pyramids at Giza.
- 29-The statue of the pharaoh is a famous ancient (moment – memory – monument – mount).
- 30- The statue is built on a hard (basic – base – case – brass) made of concrete.
- 31- The (width – breadth – length – wealth) of the Great Wall of China is 6,400 kilometres.
- 32-The Great Pyramid is about 150 metres (height – weight – high – low).
- 33- A (minute – monument – moment – cement) is a large structure that is built to remind us of an important event or a famous person.
- 34-A cliff means high (racket – pocket – rock – stick).
- 35- To (carve – crave – achieve – activate) means to cut stone or wood into a particular shape.
- 36- To (bright – sight – fight – illuminate) is to make light shine on something.
- 37-To (erase – chase – raise – praise) is to move something to a higher position.
- 38- Many years ago, enemies were (attracting – attacking – attempting – attending) the rich towns of northern China.
- 39-Building the Aswan High Dam meant that the Nile Valley would be (fed – fled – flooded – defeated).
- 40- The massive statues were cut into pieces which (weighed – laid – paid – waited) over 30 tonnes each.
- 41- (Continually – Individually – Manually – Eventually), the wall reached a length of 6,400 km.
- 42- The work began in 220 BCE and (started – continued – opened – offered) for hundreds of years.
- 43- Today, the temples are an amazing (coronation – combination – communication – connection) of ancient and modern engineering.
- 44- Plans were (done – taken – made – given) to rescue the temples.
- 45- The work took more than 3 years (to complete – complete – completed – completing).
- 46- The government is trying to (attack – attend – attract – attain) more tourists to Egypt.
- 47- He walked fast because he didn't want to (lose – miss – loose – loss) the bus.
- 48- He (infected – defeated – affected – invested) his life savings in his daughter's business.
- 49- The explosion made a (passive – depressive – positive – massive) hole in the ground.
- 50- The (tunnel – funnel – panel – barrel) goes under the Nile.
- 51- The statue was (posted – possessed – positioned) at the entrance of the castle.
- 52- The earth is (discriminated – imitated – illuminated – nominated) by the sun.
- 53- Keep away from the edge of the (cliff – stiff – staff – shelf); you might fall.
- 54- Egypt has many (economized – amazing – amazed – realizing) works of engineering.
- 55- There are a lot of (history – historical – historian – hysterical) monuments in Egypt.

- 56- The street is 50 metres (long – length – lengthen – deep).
 57- We should stop people (polluted – pollute – to pollute – polluting) the environment.
 58- The Great Wall of China was built to keep the attackers (of – on – up – out).
 59- This is the greatest monument ever (discovery – discover – discovered – discovering).
 60- The government should provide more money (with – for – at – on) education.

Grammar

الاستنتاج Making deductions

♦ في حالة التعبير عن الاستنتاج في المضارع البسيط نستخدم

must can't may might could	+ inf.	-----→	تعبّر عن استنتاج مثبت مؤكد في المضارع
		-----→	تعبّر عن استنتاج منفي مؤكد في المضارع
		}	تعبّر عن شيء ممكن أو محتمل في المضارع

- ♠ I am certain that he isn't clever.
= He can't be clever.
- ♠ Perhaps she speaks German well.
= She may/might/could speak German well.
- ♠ Don't put it up there. It could fall off and hit someone.
- ♠ He must live near here because he comes to work on foot.
- ♠ He can't be in prison, I saw him yesterday at the post office.

♦ إذا كانت الجملة في المضارع المستمر :

Must	+ be + V+ing
Can't	
May	
Might	
could	

- ♠ What is Ali doing? –I'm not sure. He may be studying.
- ♠ Do you know what Sally is doing now?
-she must be working on her computer. That's what she usually does.

♦ في حالة الاستنتاج في الماضي:

- ♦ Must have + PP. تعبر عن استنتاج مثبت مؤكد في الماضي
- ♦ Can't have + PP. تعبر عن استنتاج منفي مؤكد في الماضي
- ♦ May have + PP. }
 ♦ Might have + PP. } تعبر عن شيء ممكن أو محتمل في الماضي
- ♦ could have + PP. = may have / might have + PP

- The streets are wet. It must have rained last night. I'm sure it did.
- He was here a minute ago. He can't have gone too far. I'm sure he didn't.
- He doesn't get the same train any more. He may have changed his job.
(=Perhaps he did)
- I haven't seen Melissa for ages. She might have moved. (=Perhaps she did.)
- There was one banana left, but now it's gone. My husband must have eaten it.
- Mona can't have taken your notebook; she wasn't even in class yesterday.
- I thought I saw John in town this morning but it can't have been him – he's in Greece this week.
- The thieves must have come in through the window. Look – it's still open.
- I can't have left it in the supermarket – I had it on the bus on the way home.

♦ وإذا كانت الجملة في الماضي المستمر:

- ♦ Must have }
 ♦ Can't have }
 ♦ May have } + been + V+ing
 ♦ Might have }
 ♦ could have }

- ♠ What was he doing in the early morning?
He must have been doing the exercises.
- ♠ The light was on in his room after midnight.
He must have been studying.

♦ يمكن استخدام could بدلا من may / might :

♦ ويمكن أن تعبر could have + PP أيضا عن شيء كان في مقدور الشخص أن يفعله ولكنه لم يحدث:

- ♦ Could have + PP.
- He hasn't visited us for a long time. -He could have been busy. (= He may/might have been busy)
 - I could have taken a taxi yesterday, but I preferred to walk.

♦ في حالة التأكد من حدوث شيء في المستقبل يمكن استخدام will أو be going to
ولمزيد من التأكيد يمكن أن نستخدم معهما كلمة: **definitely**

- She **is definitely going to** love this book. It's by her favourite author.
 - The kids **will definitely be** excited when we tell them we are going to Disney World.
- ♦ يمكن استخدام is/are sure to أو is/are certain to للتعبير عن التأكد من شيء في المستقبل بلغة أكثر رسمية:

- Engineers **are certain to develop** even faster computers.
- The country **is sure to come** to the aid of its allies. تساعد حلفائها

♦ تستخدم should/ought to / had better + inf. عادة للتعبير عن النصيحة:

♦ **should = ought to = had better = If I were you, I'd... = It's a good idea to.... = It's advisable to.... = It's desirable to... + inf.**

- You **should look** for a new job.
= **It is a good idea to** look for a new job.
- You **shouldn't** look at the sun. It's very dangerous.
- You **had better not** look at the sun. It's very dangerous.

♦ تستخدم PP. /should (not) have + PP /ought (not) to have + PP للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لقيامه أو عدم قيامه بعمل معين أو للتعبير عن الندم على شيء كان يجب أن يحدث أو لا يحدث:

- You **should have done** your homework yesterday.
 - You **shouldn't have parked** your car here. It's a 'No Parking' area.
- I said something bad to my best friend during an argument. I **shouldn't have done** that. It really hurt his feelings.

الروابط الدالة على الغرض:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ So that لكي ◆ In order that ◆ In the hope that 	}	+ الفاعل	<p>can / may / will + inf. في حالة المضارع</p> <p>could / might / would + inf. في حالة الماضي</p>
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لاحظ حذف الأفعال عند استخدام want / wish / desire / intend so that

- Students go to school. They want to learn.
Students go to school so that they can learn.
- He opened the door. He wanted to see who was outside.
He opened the door so that he could see who was outside.

وبدلاً من so that يمكن استخدام

In order to / to / so as to + inf.

With a view to / with the aim of / in the hope of + ing.

- She went to the bank in order to get some money.
- We bought the cottage with a view to settling down there after retirement.
- We came to the island in the hope of finding a simpler way of life.

Grammar Exercises:

1- Choose the correct answer:

1. I'm sorry I'm late. I (ought to have - shouldn't - may not - better) come on time.
2. You (ought to have - shouldn't have - should - ought to) arrived late for your exam.
3. In summer, tourists should wear a hat and (ought not - must - can't - could not) to sit in the sun.
4. We didn't see Tarek at the sports club today. He (might be - must have been - might not have been - could be) there.
5. I can't find my book and I'm not sure where it is. I (might have left - might leave - must leave - can't leave) it at home.
6. My uncle (must - can't - might - will) not return today. I'm not sure.
7. The tourist (might be - might not be - may not be - can't be) American because he has an English guidebook.

8. They (must have had – might have had – should have had - can't have had) lunch. Their food is in the fridge.
9. It (may have been - must have been – can't have been – may not be) cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.
10. He (can't be – mustn't be – shouldn't be – must have been) cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.
11. Ali (must – can't – shouldn't – may not) be happy. He has just won a gold medal.
12. Karim thought that he had shut the gate to the field, but now the goats are all on the road. He (must shut – can't have shut – may have shut – might shut) the gate.
13. I left a note for my mother saying that I would be home at 6 o'clock. She rang me at half past five and asked me why I wasn't home. She (must read – can't read – must have read – can't have read) my note.
14. My friend told me that the homework was on page 41, but there isn't a page 41. He (must make – can't make – must have made – can't have made) a mistake.
15. Leila took her driving test yesterday. Now she's looking very happy. She (must have passed – must pass – can't pass – can't have passed) her test.
16. Everyone is putting their umbrellas up. It (must start – has to start – can't have started – must have started) raining.
17. He (must have – can't have – didn't have – can have) missed his train. He's usually late.
18. His watch (must have – might have – could have – can't have) cost a lot of money. It's made of plastic.
19. It (can't have – will have – must have – didn't have) been very windy during the night. There are branches all over the ground.
20. Tunnelling under the Nile (must have – may have – can't have – might have) been easy. I'm sure it was difficult.
21. My father (didn't have – won't have – shall have – must have) walked to work this morning. His car is still in the garage.
22. He can't walk. He (must – mustn't – shouldn't – won't) be ill.
23. He spends so much money. He (can't – shouldn't – must – won't) be rich.
24. You (can't have – must have – should have – will have) finished that book already. You bought it only yesterday and it is very long.
25. A: I don't know where my school bag is, Mum? B: It's not here. You (mustn't – can't – might – won't) have left it on the train.
26. A: Look, Hesham's keys are on the table. B: He (must have - can't have – might have – may have) seen them when he left this morning.
27. A: I rang you this morning, but you didn't answer. B: Sorry, I (can't – might not – may not – must) have been asleep.

28. A: He's only been in the laboratory for ten minutes. B: Surely he (must – can't – might – may) have finished the experiment already.
29. A: Ali fell off his bike this morning. Do you know if he's OK? B: His mother says he (might – will – can – didn't) have broken his arm.
30. He (can't be – may not – shouldn't be – must be) rich. He owns two cars and a large house.
31. He (can't be – must be – may be – shan't be) ill. He eats like a horse.
32. You've been travelling all day. You (can't be – shouldn't be – may have been – must be) tired now.
33. They haven't lived here for very long. They (must know – can't know – will know – are knowing) many people.
34. Ali hasn't contacted me. He (can't have got – may have got – should have got – doesn't get) my message.
35. She (must be – must have been – can't be – may be) here. I know for certain that she's away on holiday.
36. She (may arrive – can't arrive – should arrive – might have arrived) last night. I'm not sure.
37. She (can't have arrived – must have arrived – shouldn't arrive – will have arrived) yet. It's much too early.
38. I can't find the theatre tickets. They (must fall – must be falling – can't fall – must have fallen) out of my pocket.
39. I (could go – could be going – could have gone – can go) out but I didn't feel like it, so I stayed at home.
40. A: What do you think of my theory? B: I'm not sure. You (must – might – shouldn't – won't) be right.
41. A: Do you know where Hala is? B: No, I suppose she (might have gone – must go – should have gone – should go) shopping.
42. He doesn't speak Arabic. He (must be – must have been – can't be – will be) Egyptian.
43. He never does any work, but he's always at the top of his class. He (must – can't – shouldn't – wouldn't) be very clever.
44. Tom (might have written – must have written – may have written – can't have written) this letter because it is in French and he doesn't know French.
45. He (must have seen – can't have seen – would have seen – must see) the accident. He was ill in bed when it happened.
46. He (can't have – mustn't have – must have – should have) been injured. There was blood on his face.
47. Your mother (must be – can't have been – might not be – can't be) a great cook. You are always so keen to get back home to eat!
48. I don't know why I am so tired these days. I (might be working – might work – can't work – will work) too hard. Or maybe I am not sleeping too well.

49. Do you know where Carl is? He (may be – should – can't be – must be) out - his car keys are on the table.
50. You seem to know everything about the theatre. You (must go – can't go – may go – might not go) every week.
51. To give the promotion to Harold was silly. He (might know – can't know – should have known – would have known) much about this company after only a year working here.
52. Oh, the phone is ringing. Answer it. It (can't – must have been – must be – can't have been) Kate. She always rings at this time.
53. That's the second new car they have bought this year. They (must be – can't have been – shouldn't have been – may not be) very rich!
54. The streets are wet. It (must rain – can't rain – must have rained – should have rained) last night.
55. She's studying English at a night school (so as to – so that – in order – with a view to) she can go to university.
56. I'll move my car (so that – in order to – in the hope of – with the aim of) you can get into the garage.
57. They took steps (in the hope of – so that – to – with a view to) make sure this kind of disaster would never happen again.
58. The Green Party was started (with the aim of – so that – in – in order to – in order that) protecting the environment
59. I did not tell them the real reason for my visit (so as not – in the hope of not – in order not to – with a view to) offend anyone
60. I (must have left – may have left – can't have left – should have left) it in the supermarket – I had it on the bus on the way home.

Communication skills: Guessing and deducing information

I think they must (have) ...

Surely/I'm sure they can't (have) ...

Well, they might (have) ...

Test on Unit 15

A- Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The tunnel has a (diameter – size – circle - weight) of over eight metres.
- 2- Egyptians compare the Cairo underground system (for – with – at - in) those in London and Paris.
- 3- The Egyptian man feels very (sad – pessimistic – unconfident – proud) of the underground system.
- 4- Foreign (investment – commitment – agreement – appointment) in Egypt rose by 7% last year.
- 5- The computer is capable of storing (aggressive – decisive - massive - depressive) amounts of information.
- 6- A (commuter – babysitter – plumber - toddler) is someone who travels a long distance to work every day.
- 7- The Great Wall of China is 6,400 kilometres (length – beneath – long – strength).
- 8- Passing his driving test (shall – can – must – mustn't) have made Ahmed happy.
- 9- Ali was not at the meeting. He (must – can't – shouldn't – might) have read my e-mail in which I asked him to come.
- 10- He (must – can – will – might) have rung yesterday evening, but I'm not sure.
- 11- He (can't have – should have – shall have – have) finished that book already. I lent it to him only two hours ago.
- 12- The Cairo underground (can't have – couldn't have – might not have - must have) saved people a lot of money. It's cheaper than any other means of transport.
- 13- It (can't have – should have – could have – may have) been cheap. It's made of gold.
- 14- The Cairo underground (didn't have – shouldn't have - must have – have) made travelling around Cairo easier.
- 15- The pieces of the statues were attached to a concrete (basic – space – base - cliff).
- 16- At certain times of the year, the sun (illuminates – eliminates – dominates - promotes) the statue of Ramses II.
- 17- The temple was (carved – curved – harvested - stated) into a cliff.
- 18- There (may be – might be – must have been -can't have been) a sandstorm last night. The streets are covered in sand.
- 19- She (must have - might have – have to have – doesn't have) rung me this morning. I'm not sure.
- 20- The rights of the individual are (considered – regarded – ignored – denied) to be the most important in a free society.
- 21- The statue was (combined – enabled - carved – reached) out of a single piece of stone.
- 22- The bomb shelter has (attribute – associate - concrete – deflate) walls that are three metres thick.

- 23-A wide (face - base - trace - defence) will make the structure much more stable.
- 24-They (pulled - felled - thrilled - drilled) through several layers of rock to reach the oil.
- 25-The factory's emergency generators were used during the (force - strength - power - light) cut.
- 26-Houses are one of the main carbon dioxide (emission - emotion - promotion - impression) sources and tree planting is a step towards **rectifying that damage**. علاج أو إصلاح الأضرار
- 27-She (applied - positioned - raised - posted) herself just by the window so she could see what was going on outside.
- 28-To build this (tunnel - tail - toil - towel), we had to cut through the solid rock
- 29-He (computed - constituted - contributed - commuted) daily between London and Manchester.
- 30- She (invested - rested - adjusted - assisted) her money in property.

B- Reading Comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions:

People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. In the past most people lived in uncrowded rural areas and didn't have pollution-causing machines. But with the development of crowded industrial cities, the problem of pollution has become more important. Using automobiles and other machines made pollution steadily worse. Since the 1950's, people have become alarmed with the danger of environmental pollution.

Air, water, and soil are necessary for the existence of all living things. But polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. On polluted soil, food products can't be grown. In addition environmental pollution spoils the natural beauty of our planet.

Pollution is a very complicated and a serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide fast transportation for people. Plants and factories pollute the air and the water but **they** provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they pollute soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people don't agree to do that. But pollution can be reduced gradually. Scientists and engineers can find ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Governments can pass the laws that would make **enterprises** take measures to reduce pollution. Individuals and groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting the environment.

Choose the correct answer:

1-According to the passage, all living things need -----.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) metals, air and money | b) air, soil and houses |
| c) soil, water and air | d) water, houses and pollution |

2-We can't grow food if the soil is -----.

- a) fertile b) polluted c) fertilized d) ploughed

3-One advantage of automobiles is that they -----.

- a) pollute the air b) cause accidents c) break down easily d) provide fast transportation

4-The underlined word 'enterprises' has almost the same meaning as -----.

- a) environments b) groups c) businesses d) individuals

5-The underlined word 'they' refers to -----.

- a)plants b) factories c) automobiles d) plants and factories

6-It is clear from the passage that solving the problem of environmental pollution -----.

- a)is not easy b) is not difficult c) will happen soon d) is impossible

Answer the following questions:

7-What is the effect of pollution on fish?

8-Why wasn't pollution a serious problem in the past?

9-How do you think pollution affects man's health?

10-What would people have to do if they wanted to end pollution immediately?

C- Writing

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue between Omneya, the receptionist in a doctor's clinic and Aya:

Omneya : Good afternoon. Can I help you?

Aya : Oh, yes, I'd like ------(1)-----.

Omneya : I'm afraid Dr. Ahmed is on holiday. Would you like to see Dr. Ehab instead?

Aya : OK. That would be fine.

Omneya : Right! The first available appointment is on Tuesday.
------(2)-----?

Aya : Yes. That's all right.

Omneya : ------(3)-----?

Aya : Aya Ali Fahmy

Omneya : What seems to be the problem?

Aya : ------(4)-----.

Omneya : Right! We'll see you then on Tuesday.

Aya : ------(5)-----?

Omneya : 200 pounds.

Aya : ------(6)-----.

Omneya : Thank you. Have a good day.

Write a paragraph of about 120 words about:

"The importance of social networking sites"

A) Translate into Arabic:

- 1- A healthy, varied diet and physical activity are important to reduce the effects of ageing.
- 2- Power surges can damage your home's electronics, which is why it's absolutely essential that you take the necessary precautions to protect your home against them.

B) Translate into Arabic:

- 1- يعتقد كثير من الباحثين أن الحضارات القديمة قد أسهمت بشكل كبير في تطور المجتمع الحديث
- 2- لابد أن نعيد النظر في الخريطة السكانية لمصر ونشجع الناس علي الانتقال إلي المدن الجديدة.

**“Your future is created by what
you do today not tomorrow”**

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